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SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC
400 GARDEN CITY PLAZA
SUITE 300
GARDEN CITY, NY 11530

EXAMINER
HOANG, HIEU T

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 October 2008*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *2-15,17,19-25 and 36-45* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *2-15, 17, 19-25, 36-45* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
       Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
       Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is in response to the communication filed on 10/24/2008.

2.   Claims 1, 16, 18 and 26-35 are cancelled.

3.   Claim 45 is new.

4.   Claims 2-15, 17, 19-25, 36-45 are pending.

Response to Amendment

5.   The 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of claims 16-34 has been withdrawn due to the amendment.

6.   The 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection of claims 2 and 36 has been withdrawn due to the amendment.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

8.   The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because there are blank spaces in [0005] and hyperlinks in [0022]. Applicant is requested to check for similar minor deficiencies. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

10.   Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The claim recites "a method for deploying a computer program product for conducting" a presentation. There is no support for *deploying a computer program product for conducting a presentation* in the specification. Given that deploying a computer program product for conducting a presentation can be substantially different from a method for conducting a presentation (as in claim 4), claim 45 fails to comply with the written description requirement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claims 2-15, 17, 19-25, 36-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marsh et al. (US 2004/0125129, hereafter Marsh), in view of Rosenberg et al. (A Framework for Conferencing with the Session Initiation Protocol,

hereafter Rosenberg), further in view of Watson (US 6,233,605) and Engstrom (US

7,433,922).

13.   For claim 4, Marsh discloses a method for conducting an online multi-speaker

presentation comprising the steps of:

        receiving a presentation agenda that specifies a plurality of phases, each phase

having a speaker for presenting in a pre-specified order (fig. 3, presentation agenda

with phases and associated speakers in order); said agenda including a policy for

coordinating data feeds to one or more client devices according to an activated phase

(fig. 7, initial settings 102, fig. 3, 5, each phase is associated with a presentation slide

and a video);

        controlling data feed configurations associated with each phase by activating

data feed controls at times associated with an active agenda phase policy (fig. 3,

activate moving image file and slides on the agenda each time a new phase starts); and

        Marsh does not explicitly disclose:

        broadcasting data content from said feeds associated with a current phase to

one or more connected client devices, whereby many users of the on-line meeting

participate according to feed policies specified by said agenda without users at the

client devices having to explicitly select or coordinate the feed controls during the

presentation.

        However, Rosenberg discloses a conference policy for broadcasting conference

content to different participants (fig. 1), wherein the policy can be timed-based, input-

feed based and per participant (section 4.6, conference policy including participant

access list, time-of-day and media policies including mixing feeds), wherein participants

do not have to select or coordinate the feed controls during the presentation (5.1 par. 1,

conference policy is created before the conference, p. 9 par. 6, conference-unaware

participants can attend the conference without having to control the feed).

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Marsh and Rosenberg to control/manipulate a conference (as

disclosed by Rosenberg) based on a predetermined timeline (as disclosed by Marsh) to

provide more functionality to the conferencing system.

Marsch-Rosenberg does not disclose:

generating a graphic representation of the instant state of the presentation,

whereby the graphic representation includes a depiction of a current phase and all

active users attending the presentation; and, forwarding said representation to active

users at said one or more client devices, each said one or more client devices adapted

for receiving and displaying said graphic representation;

providing, in said graphical presentation, an overview of said presentation

agenda as a linear progression of each said plurality of phases in accordance with said

pre-specified order;

monitoring presentation phase the user is reviewing including prior, current and

future phases of said agenda.

However, Watson discloses generating a graphic representation of the instant

state of the presentation, whereby the graphic representation includes a depiction of a

current phase and all active users attending the presentation (abstract, fig. 6, icons of users participating the presentation, and slides in order from 1 to 6, current slide is shown); and, forwarding said representation to active users at said one or more client devices, each said one or more client devices adapted for receiving and displaying said graphic representation; providing, in said graphical presentation, an overview of said presentation agenda as a linear progression of each said plurality of phases in accordance with said pre-specified order (abstract, fig. 6, icons of users participating the presentation, and slides in order from 1 to 6, current slide is shown)

monitoring presentation phase the user is reviewing including prior, current and future phases of said agenda (col. 5 lines 16-21, determining that user is viewing other slides than the current slide distributed by the presenter, including slides ahead and before the current slide)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Marsh, Rosenberg and Watson to implement a graphic representation of current phase of content distributed to the participants so that they can know in what phase the presentation is taking place.

Marsch-Rosenberg-Watson does not disclose:

graphically depicting within said representation all said active users and an indication of an activity level of each said active users said level of activity including representing a given active user's focus of attention by indicating which representation section each user is currently viewing.

However, Engstrom discloses a method, for each active user participating in
media presentation, displaying and/or indicating user's presence including user's
location within a presentation such as a streamed or broadcast content session (col. 1 l.
63-col. 2 l. 4, col. 4 l. 4-17)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to
combine the teachings of Marsh, Rosenberg, Watson and Engstrom to show user
activities, e.g. user's progress in following a live presentation including which time
location or phase the user is viewing, so that the presenter can adjust the speed of the
presentation or enforce the presentation if necessarily.

14.   For claim 2, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses repeating said
controlling data feed configurations and broadcasting data content from said feeds for
each successively activated phase until said agenda terminates (Marsh, fig. 3, repeat
phases until finish).

15.   For claim 3, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said data
feeds comprise data audio and video feeds (Rosenberg, page 15, media policies), said
step of controlling data feed configurations associated with each phase further
comprises the steps of: checking a current agenda-phase policy (Rosenberg, page 14,
time-based policy); and, combining data feeds as specified according to said current
agenda-phase policy prior to broadcasting a resulting composite video and/or audio to
applicable clients (Rosenberg, page 15, mixing audio feeds), whereby data feed

controls are automatically activated according to an agenda phase policy associated

with a new phase activation (Marsh, activate content according to each new phase)

16.   For claim 5, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of:

selecting a new phase whereby the selection is made via said graphical representation

provided at that user's client device (Marsh, [0074] lines 8-10, jump to a certain phase).

17.   For claim 6, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses steps of:

determining a current active presentation state; and, updating the graphical

representation depicted according to said determined state and broadcasting a latest

graphical representation to active users (Marsh, fig. 3, each phase has an associated

content).

18.   For claim 7, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of:

receiving a user control request to join an on-line multi-speaker presentation or exit said

multi-speaker presentation, and, automatically activating or deactivating an audio or

video feed for said user accordingly (Rosenberg, p.8, par. 3, join, leave).

19.   For claim 8, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of:

receiving a user control request to change the presentation's phase to a next phase in

the agenda (Rosenberg, 5.5 par. 2, a moderator can request to change any conference

policy, including time policy, 4.6 par. 1).

20.   For claim 9, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of:

receiving a user control request to create a new multi-speaker presentation instance

including specification of the presentation's agenda (Rosenberg, 5.6, create a

background multi-speaker conference wherein users can invite others to join).

21.   For claim 10, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of:

enabling a current speaker to call on another active user who has requested to ask a

question, whereby calling on another active user includes activating that user's audio

feed (Rosenberg, 5.9, adding an audio stream).

22.   For claim 11, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said step of

calling on another active user includes the step of switching a shared screen to that

another user's client device (Rosenberg, 5.9, adding that user's client device's video to

the conference).

23.   For claim 12, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said step of

controlling data feed configurations further includes the step of accepting connections

from speakers and spectators requesting to participate in said presentation (Rosenberg,

5.3, join).

24.   For claim 13, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses a step of

authenticating speakers requesting to participate in said on-line meeting, said step of

authenticating comprising the step of determining whether a given user can connect to

the presentation (Rosenberg, 4.6, par. 1, access list).

25.   For claim 14, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses the step of

providing at least one user with broadcast rights, and enabling a user to take away one

or more said broadcast rights (Rosenberg, 5.4, removing a participant).

26.   For claim 15, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said

authenticating comprises a step of implementing presentation access control in the form

of an ID or password is given to a user (Rosenberg, p. 14, par. 2, access control list).

27.   For claim 25, Marsh discloses an online multi-speaker presentation system

comprising:

        a communications network having a plurality of client devices connected thereto

(fig. 9, network and clients);

        a computer implemented means in communication with said network for

receiving a presentation agenda that includes a plurality of phases, each phase having

a speaker for presenting in a pre-specified order, said agenda phase including a policy

for coordinating data feeds to one or more client devices according to an activated

phase (fig. 3, presentation agenda with phases and associated speakers in order, fig. 7,

initial settings 102, fig. 3, 5, each phase is associated with a predetermined presentation

slide and a video, fig. 3, activate moving image file and slides on the agenda each time

a new phase starts)

a computer implemented means in communication with said network for

controlling data feed configurations associated with each phase by activating data feed

controls at times associated with an active agenda phase policy (fig. 3, activate moving

image file and slides on the agenda each time a new phase starts);

Marsh does not disclose:

a computer implemented means for broadcasting data content from said feeds

associated with a current phase to one or more connected client devices, and whereby

many users of the on-line meeting participate according to feed policies specified by

said agenda without users at the client devices having to explicitly select or coordinate

the feed controls during the presentation.

However, Rosenberg discloses a conference policy for broadcasting conference

content to different participants (fig. 1), wherein the policy can be timed-based, input-

feed based and per participant (section 4.6, conference policy including participant

access list, time-of-day and media policies including mixing feeds), wherein participants

do not have to select or coordinate the feed controls during the presentation (5.1 par. 1,

conference policy is created before the conference, p. 9 par. 6, conference-unaware

participants can attend the conference without having to control the feed).

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Marsh and Rosenberg to control/manipulate a conference (as

disclosed by Rosenberg) based on a predetermined timeline (as disclosed by Marsh) to

provide more functionality to the conferencing system.

Marsch-Rosenberg does not disclose:

a computer implemented means for generating a graphic representation of the

instant state of the presentation, whereby the graphic representation includes a

depiction of a current phase and all active users attending the presentation; said

graphical presentation depicting an overview of said presentation agenda as a linear

progression of each said plurality of phases in accordance with said pre-specified order;

said computer-implemented broadcasting means forwarding said representation

to active users at said one or more client devices, each said one or more client devices

adapted for receiving and displaying said graphic representation;

monitoring presentation phase the user is reviewing including prior, current and

future phases of said agenda.

However, Watson discloses a computer implemented means for generating a

graphic representation of the instant state of the presentation, whereby the graphic

representation includes a depiction of a current phase and all active users attending the

presentation; said graphical presentation depicting an overview of said presentation

agenda as a linear progression of each said plurality of phases in accordance with said

pre-specified order; said computer-implemented broadcasting means forwarding said

representation to active users at said one or more client devices, each said one or more

client devices adapted for receiving and displaying said graphic representation

(abstract, fig. 6, icons of users participating the presentation, and slides in order from 1

to 6, current slide is shown)

monitoring presentation phase the user is reviewing including prior, current and

future phases of said agenda (col. 5 lines 16-21, determining that user is viewing other

slides than the current slide distributed by the presenter, including slides ahead and

before the current slide)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Marsh, Rosenberg and Watson to implement a graphic

representation of current phase of content distributed to the participants so that they can

know in what phase the presentation is taking place.

Marsch-Rosenberg-Watson does not disclose:

graphically depicting within said representation all said active users and an

indication of an activity level of each said active users said level of activity including

representing a given active user's focus of attention by indicating which representation

section each user is currently viewing.

However, Engstrom discloses a method, for each active user participating in

media presentation, displaying and/or indicating user's presence including user's

location within a presentation such as a streamed or broadcast content session (col. 1 l.

63-col. 2 l. 4, col. 4 l. 4-17)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Marsh, Rosenberg, Watson and Engstrom to show user

activities, e.g. user's progress in following a live presentation including which time

location or phase the user is viewing, so that the presenter can adjust the speed of the presentation or enforce the presentation if necessarily.

28.   For claim 17, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses a means for determining a current speaker and reconfiguring said data feeds according to an agenda phase specification of the current speaker (Marsh, fig. 3, a speaker is associated with a conference content which is activated accordingly to the agenda).

29.   For claim 19, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said data feeds are configured to communicate audio, video or combined audio and video data, said system including broadcast means for providing said audio or video or combined audio and video data associated with a phase to one or more connected client devices (Rosenberg, p. 16, media policy example 2, mix feeds with equal weights and distribute).

30.   For claim 20, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses server means connected to said network further includes means for receiving data feeds from a client or data source (Rosenberg, p. 16, media policy example 2), checking a current agenda-phase policy (Marsh, fig. 3, feed based on agenda), and combining the feeds as is specified, said broadcast means transmitting a resulting composite image and/or audio to the applicable clients (Rosenberg, p. 16, media policy example 2, mix feeds with equal weights and distribute).

31.   For claim 21, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses an agenda-phase policy specifies a data feed from a non-speaker-related data source be broadcast to one or more clients (Rosenberg, 5.6, background or non-speaker-related conference).

32.   For claim 22, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses a non-speaker related data source includes web-accessible streaming video or streaming audio (Rosenberg, 5.6 par. 1, audio).

33.   For claim 23, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said agenda is implemented as a text file or as an instance of a software object (Marsh, fig. 6, text file agenda).

34.   For claim 24, Marsh-Rosenberg-Watson-Engstrom further discloses said phases, speakers and feed policies of said agenda determined and specified at some point in time prior to commencement of said on-line meeting (Rosenberg, 5.1 par. 1, conference policy is created before the conference).

35.   Claims 38, 36-37, 39-44 are rejected for the same rationale as in claims 4, 2-3, 5-10 respectively.

36.   Claim 45 is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 4.

Conclusion

37.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is included in form PTO 392.

38.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

39.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu T. Hoang whose telephone number is 571-270-1253. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HH

/Kenny S Lin/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2452